imparted religions knowledge to her father. This story shows that though, the position of sudras during the Upanishadic age was well-nigh intolerable, the caste system was not so rigid as now.

Section iv gives the story of Satyakama Jabala so well-known for its bold disregard of the tradition of caste prejudices. Satyakama Jabala was the illegitimate son of Jabala, a maid servant. He seeks discipleship under Haridrumata. The latter asks him—

"Verse (4). Of what family are you, my friend? He replied : ' I do not know, sir, of what family I am. I asked my mother, and she answered: ' In my youth when I had to move about much as a servant, I conceived thee. I do not know of what family thou art. I am Jabala by name. Thou art Satyakama " ; I am, therefore, Satyakama Jabala, sir.

" 5. He said to him : " No one but a true Brahmana would thus speak out. Go and fetch fuel, friend, I shall initiate you. You have not swerved from the truth."

Having initiated him, he chose four hundred lean and weak cows and said : ' Tend these, friend". He drove them out and said to himself, " I shall not return unless I bring

back a thousand."

Fifth Section.

" 1. 'The bull of the herd (meant for Vayu) said to him : 'Satyakama'. He replied: 'Sir.' The bull said: 'we have become a thousand, lead us to the house of the teacher.[f]

" 2. 'And I will declare to you one foot of Brahman."

Declare it, Sir, he replied. He said to him:

(The eastern region is one quarter, the western region is one quarter, the southern region is one quarter, the northern region is one quarter. This is a foot of Brahman, consisting of the four quarters, and called Prakasavat (endowed with splendour).

" 3. He who knows this and meditates on the foot of Brahman, consisting of four quarters by the name of Prakasa-vat, becomes endowed with splendour in this world. **He**